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The Pittsburgh Gazette

Vol. XVI. *Friday Evening*, November 20, 1801. No. 794

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, *IN FRONT-STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.*

JOHN HANNAH,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen and Ladies of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business in the house lately occupied by Mr. M'Knight, taylor, in Fourth Street between Market and Wood Streets, and next house to the Store of Mr. John Irwin. He hopes from his experience in the above business, and having laid in a stock of the best materials, and from his attention and desire to please, he will give general satisfaction to all those who may favour him with their custom.

Pittsburgh, November 12, 1801.

N. B. Two or Three good Journeymen will meet with a good and steady seat of work, by an early application.

Strayed or Stolen out of the subscriber's pasture on the Coal Hill, one mile from Pittsburgh, on the night of the 16th of October last, a bright bay HORSE, about fourteen hands and three inches high, a natural trotter, blind of the right eye, and a lump on the side of his belly, occasioned by the stroke of a cow.—Whoever takes up said Horse and delivers him to the subscriber, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, and if stolen, and the thief brought to conviction, TWENTY DOLLARS and reasonable charges, paid by

HENRY BELTZHOOVER.

November 12, 1801.

STRAY MARE.

STRAYED or Stolen from the subscriber living in Unity township, Westmoreland county, on the 14th of October inst. a MOUSE COLOURED DUN MARE, with an eel back. She has a scar on the right eye-lid, occasioned by a cut. She is about 12 years old, and a natural trotter. She is about 13 or 14 hands high. Any person that informs where she is, shall be handsomely rewarded for his trouble, and reasonable charges paid, if brought home.

HENRY SPOON.

October 13, 1801.

Public Notice.

THE partnership of MAHON and SHARP, late Storekeepers in this place, is dissolved, and their books, notes and accounts left in my hands for collection. All persons indebted to them are requested to make payment to me immediately, otherwise suits will be commenced in a very short period from the date of this notice.

JOHN WILKINS.

Pittsburgh, November 12,, 1801.

THE Inhabitants of M'Kee's Port and its vicinity are respectfully informed, that the subscriber has commenced the practice of MEDICINE in all its different branches in the town of M'Kee's Port, and hopes by punctuality and attention to business to answer the expectation of those who may call on him for Medical aid.

JAMES MARTIN.

November 12, 1801.

Some time in July last, came to the place of the subscriber, living on the south side of the Monongahela river, about three miles above Pittsburgh, Three SHEEP. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

EDWARD M'EUEN.

November 11, 1801.

FOR SALE.

A PLANTATION, situate in Westmoreland county, at the mouth of Jacob's creek, on Youghiogeny river, containing 294 acres and three quarters, moll part of which is rich bottom. There is a good farm house, &c. about 20 acres of the best timothy meadow, and 30 acres more of land cleared. There is a good mill seat on the tract, and it is one of the best stock farms in the country, as nearly 180 acres of the richest land in the world, may be easily watered and converted into meadow. There is a great plenty of fine fish, both in the creek and the river, and an orchard of 200 bearing apple trees, and several springs of excellent water. For terms apply to JAMES BERTHOUD, merchant, in Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1801.

THE subscribers having closed their partnership, are desirous to have all their accounts settled—they call ONCE MORE upon those indebted to them to make payment.

DENNY & BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, November 4, 1801.

N. B. The business is continued and a fresh supply of GOODS just opened, by

EBENEZER DENNY.

TO BE SOLD.

A TRACT of LAND, containing about 526 acres, about 18 miles from Pittsburgh, and within one mile of the old Pennsylvania road, on the waters of Brush creek, in Westmoreland county, bounded by lands of David Logan, James Irwin, and John Sampson. This is a valuable Tract of Land, and its local situation, being in the neighbourhood of several good mills, and convenient to the public roads, renders it a very desirable property. Any person inclining to purchase, will please to apply to Colonel JOHN IRWIN, of Brush Hill, near the premises, who will either shew it, or furnish an accurate description thereof; or to the subscriber in Philadelphia, who will make an indisputable title, clear of all incumbrance.

CHANDLER PRICE,

No. 214, south Front Street

October 1801.

Found, among drift wood in the Ohio river, an old FLAT, with an iron chain about 11 feet long, fastened to it. The Flat is of little or no value. The owner may have his property by applying to the subscriber living four miles above Georgetown.

MICHAEL CHRISTLER.

November 4, 1801.

Twenty-five Cents per pound, will be given for

Combed Hogs Bristles,

by the subscriber, They will answer as well after the Hogs are scalded, as before, and those of a Hog of a year old, will answer. He hopes that to encourage manufactures in this western country they will be saved, as their is so little trouble in doing it.

JAMES C. RAMSAY, Brush-maker.

Pittsburgh, October 26, 1801.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given immediately.

A LARGE two story Frame House, situate on the bank of the Monongahela river, at the corner of Ferry Street, now occupied by the subscriber. There is a convenient Kitchen adjoining the house, together with a good garden and Stable. The House is in complete repair, being lately new painted. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

JOHN NEVILL.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1801.

From the (London) MORNING POST.

ODE TO BUONAPARTE.

CHIEF CONSUL! Hero of Marengo!
Are you gone mad—or drunk with stingo;
That fame and fortune quitting,
Nothing will serve your Highness now,
But fierce Invasion (fie! you Coward!) of poor, little Britain?

Your victory at Algeziras,
Where Saumarez in such hot fire was,
I tell you, without flatt'ry,
Was gain'd—deny it if you can—
Not by your fleet, but—O you Hannibal! a Spanish batt'ry.

Indeed, great Monsieur Buonaparte,
One can't refrain from laughing hearty,
To hear the pompous story
Of this exploit that you advance,
Boasting how it has covered France-'s naval name with glory!

But when you read in OUR Gazette,
The drubbing poor Linois did get
From Saumarez soon after;
I think, my little Corsican,
'Twill cool your courage, check your vanity, and stop your laughter.

If you intend to keep your Throne,
Now let INVADING US alone—
'Tis dangerous and evil;
Remember—gun-boats may be sunk—
Remember Nelson, whether drunk
Or sober—he's the Devil!

Dromore, August 7, 1801. HAFIZ.

From the BALANCE

Republics have too often requited their wise and faithful rulers with ingratitude. Many a real patriot, calumniated and supplanted by some vile intriguer, has been left to eat the bread of misery, and bitterly experienced the reproaches and execrations of the very people to whose service his life had been faithfully devoted. In illustration of this melancholy truth, we will draw our example partly from the bible, not only because it is more universally known to our readers, but also because that, more than any other history, it truly delienates human nature, and, like a faithful mirror, reflects to our view the express image of the human heart. In all the annals of history, no man ranks higher in point of patriotism than Moses. Rescued while an outcast infant from impending death, by the humanity of Pharoah's daughter, and adopted as her son, he was educated in the splendid court of Egypt, where his superior talents and learning might have procured his advancement to the highest honors of the state. But his nation, in the mean time, in bitter bondage—He heard their groans—he beheld their sufferings, and his great and noble heart throbbed with unutterable sensations, as of indignation against the oppressors, as of compassion for the oppressed—Impelled by sentiments of the moll pure and sublime patriotism, Moses at length refused to be called the son of Paroah's daughter, relinquishing the pleasures and honors of one of the finest courts in the world, and exposed himself to a variety of distressing hardships and perils, in order to deliver his oppressed people. Assisted by the hand of Heaven, he led them from the house of bondage. His time, his talents, his whole attention, were constantly occupied in their service. For their sakes he endured sleepless nights and toilsome days, the privation of the common comforts of life and scenes of distressing solitude. Such and so great was his patriotism, that when his people for their rebellious conduct were threatened to be cut off by the hand of Heaven, he entreated that the fatal stroke might fall on himself rather than on them. So disinterested was his administration, that he never attempted to establish and aggrandize his own family by conferring offices on his sons and making them his successors in the government; but all his exertions plainly seem to have been directed to a single point, the good of the people. See now in what manner the people requited this great and good man, their benefactor and deliverer from slavery:—At the Red Sea they assailed him with tumultuous murmers and even bitterly reproached him for leading them out of Egypt. When they were thirsty, they vented the wrathful effusions of their heart against Moses, as the cause of all their calamities; when they were hungry they begirt him around on every side and stung him like a nest of hornets. Poor Moses in deep perplexity of heart, cried out "O Lord, what shall I do unto these people?—They be almost ready to stone me!" At length the public discontent came to a crisis, and there arose against the administration of Moses a *rebellion* that was systemized and very formidable. A seditious fellow, of the name of Korah, together with other discontented demagogues, who, as the writer remarks, *were famous in the congregation*, that is, had ingratiated themselves with the unthinking multitude, by their cunning intrigues and popular arts of deception, came boldly forward and made this charge —"Ye take too much upon you, seeing all the congregation are holy. Wherefore lift ye up yourselves against the congregation of the Lord!"—This flattering of the people has always been the hypocritical *cant* of demagogues: *All the congregation are holy Equality is our motto: Be it known to you, Moses, that there is not a man in this camp, but stands on equal ground with you: and therefore you are lifting up yourself above men who are your equals.*" The silly people greedily drank this poisonous cup of flattery. Korah was the patriot of the day, the idol of the populace. The camp and the adjacent wilderness resounded with huzzas for Korah.—In the mean time jealously and rage against Moses were enkindled in the public mind. He was deemed an usurper, an engrosser of power, an aristocrat, a monarchist, an enemy to the equal rights of the people; and, but for the astonishing miracle whereby the life of Moses was preserved, the deluded multitude, in their infuriate rage, might probably have spilled the blood of that venerable patriot, and even might have carried about in triumph the dissevered and mangled parts of his body upon pikes.

HISTORICUS.

BY TUESDAY's MAIL.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, *September* 10.

Extract of letter, dated Corfu, July 22.

"Every thing here is in a state of absolute anarchy. The inhabitants here are enraged against the nobles, by whom they find they were deceived when they engaged them to take up arms against the French. We cannot venture out of the town for fear of being assassinated, and our properties are at the mercy of the peasants; but what completes our misfortunes is, that the Russians, who are in possession of the the forts, and who keep the Turks in awe, have received orders to pass into the Black Sea; so that we shall remain exposed to the vengeance of the Turks for the massacre which was committed on them in the riot on the 27th of May. Our goods cannot leave our ports, because they fall into the power of the French cruisers in the Adriatic. As to the other islands of our republic, that of Carigo has already declared itself independent, Zante has hoisted the English flag, Santa Nuara, menaced with invasion by Ali Pacha of Sanina, who already collects his forces on its confines, about to become a theatre of horrors; Cephalonia, divided between two factions which are destroying each other, is given up to all the evils of a civil war. Massacre, rape, burning and plunder, all this is the order of the day. The women are not secure, nor even the children; they tear off their ears for the gold ornaments which hang to them. So many cruelties have determined a number of the inhabitants to take refuge here, in the pursuasion that our ramparts would secure them. I wish it with all my heart; but I dread that our senate, paralised as it is, without means, without public confidence, cannot succeed in preserving us from the evils with which we are threatened. Such is the state of its distress, that, in order to procure itself a party in the town, it has proposed to seventy families to admit them to nobility. Thirty-six only have consented to receive it. Almost all our merchants have retired to Trieste or Venice, whether they will be followed by those that remain. Our commerce is annihilated. I can give you no further details concerning Cerigo and Zante, their communication with us being intercepted. There remains to us no other hope than the return of the French, whom we know to be at Otranto, and to whom we hold forth our hands in supplication.

"P. S. The little island of La Paix, which was covered with gardens, olive trees and houses, is now quite a desart.

WAR IN INDIA.

In a former paper we stated the commencement of a new war in Indostan, and the movement of Mysore and Bombay against the Cottiote Rajah: By the late over-land dispatches, we possessed of letters on the 4th of May, which give the following account of the occasion and progress of the war to that date:

"In the year 1775, Hyder Ally authorised the Sinjah Rajah to take possession of a part of the Wynaad, which the Cottiote Rajah had wrested from Coorgi, 60 or 70 years before. An attempt was made some years after, by two young princes of Coorgo to retake this district, but they, and a great part of their army perished in the enterprize, but the pretensions of the family were not relinquished.

"Nagapen, the present Rajah of Cottiote, some time since, made professions of friendship seduced the Coorga Rajah to Cottiote on a visit, when he treacherously threw him into prison, and compelled him to purchase his liberty by assigning to Nagapen some very valuable districts.

"Coorga Rajah was then suffered to return; and a strong corps followed him across

the Ghauts to take posession of the ceded provinces. Being arrived in his country, he quickly assembled a superior corps, and surrounded the Cottiote troops, compelled their leader to sign a deed, not only cancelling that which had been extorted by Negapen, but in his name relinguishing all claims to that part of Wynaad which had been for so many years the object of dispute. This produced a fresh war, which, after nearly depopulating the country, was terminated by the British government, which, at the peace of Seringapatan, took the Coorga Rajah under its protection.

"Nagapen, though restrained from hostilities by the British forces on his frontiers, prepared for war so soon as circumstances would favour its commencement; and the moment our troops were called to the northward by the rebellion of Doondeah, he renewed his depredations on the Coorga frontiers; and advantaged by the absence of the Rajah to the eastward, carried destruction into the heart of his dominions, putting to death many women and children of his family, destroying whole villages, and committing the most wanton and barbarous excesses.

"To repress and punish these outrages, the Mysore army, under the command of Colonel Stephenson, in the beginning of January last, commenced its operations. Our troops had been engaged in numerous skirmishes with the enemy; but advantaged by the nature of the country, he had been enabled to avoid any general action, and harrassed and annoyed our troops exceedingly.—The main body of his army comprised about 4000 men, supplied with a numerous park of artillery, is directed, it is stated, by French engineers. A division of the Bombay army was advancing to take them in rear, which was expected to oblige them to abandon the fastnesses which they occupied, and from whence it would otherwise be extremely difficult to dislodge them.

"The movements of the Nagapen are connected with, and supposed to have influenced the hostility of some others of the native powers. Accounts from Wynaad state, that in the beginning of April, a large body of troops, supposed to be in the pay of the Pyche Rajah, had assembled on the Wombatalum, and encamped on its banks. A detachment of the British southern army was sent to drive them from this position, but the force proved inadequate to the service. Our people attacked with their accustomed gallantry, but the enemy having brought some heavy guns to bear on them from an eminence, they were obliged to retire with loss.

"A few days after, in consequence of severe rain, the river overflowed its banks, and obliged the enemy to retire from his position, when our troops, considerably reinforced, renewed the attack, routed, and pursued him to the Ghauts; where we have established posts to observe his further movements.

"Amongst the killed and wounded, three or four Frenchmen have been discovered; and it has been ascertained that several others have been sent from the Mauritius, for the purpose of exciting the Pyche Rajah to hostility with the British, and organizing and directing his army.

"These contests, however, although now productive of extreme toil, and some loss to our people, must ultimately tend to the extension of our empire in India, now too firmly established to be seriously affected by the impotent gusts of passions which so frequently agitate that hemisphere; they have prevented the proposed reduction of the military establishment on the line of frontier from Pallery Durgam to Advigaram, and induced considerable reinforcements being sent thither."

DOVER, *September* 10.

Four or five of the Boulogne gun-boats made a move this morning, and came out for this purpose, it was supposed, of proceeding towards Calais. They soon, however, returned, and resumed their old station. Five of the Calais gun-boats, were, it is said, ready to put to sea last night. As the wind is strong at east this morning, it is believed that they will take advantage of it, and endeavour to get to Boulogne.

PARIS, *September* 9.

Citizen Lugan, the captain of a frigate, having under his command the Helipolis, sailed on the 14th of July from Alexandria on board the Pink La Santa Madona-Didia, armed with 20 good French seamen. He escaped the enemy's cruizers, touched at Cephalonia, and landed at Tatentum. Citizen Lugan delivered to General Soult dispatches from General Menou, which have been transmitted to Paris by an extraordinary courier.

Intelligence of the capitulation of Cairo has just received at Alexandria. Gen. Belliard, Rampon, Friant, Soriges, Sampson, Lanusse, Zajoutchess, Faulshier, and all the other officers, had embraced the resolution of burying themselves under the ruins of that place, rather than accede to a capitulation which they considered shameful, because they did not think it necessary.

Alexandria was fortified with upwards of 600 pieces of cannon, and possessed an abundance of provisions, particularly a considerable quantity of rice. There was enough of bread and biscuit for the garrison for the winter, and of rice for several years. The soldiers laboured without interruption, and with extraordinary activity, to augment the fortifications. The number of French in the place, including seamen and the members of the different administrations, who had all taken arms, was estimated at 9000 men.

General Menou bestows very high encomiums on the zeal and activity displayed by Captains Villaneuve, Barre, and Richer, of the navy.

The fortress of the column of Pompey had acquired, by the extraordinary works carried on for four months, the same strength as Fort Cretin.

The forts constructed on the different islands, and the gun-boats which had been conveyed from the port of Alexandria, rendered us masters of the Lake Marcotis.

The entrenched camp, chosen by General Menou, was proof against a coup-de-main, and defended the approaches to the place.—It was impossible for the enemy to approach in any other way than by the cuts of trenches.

The generals of artillery and engineers, considering the local obstacles, and the works which had been thrown up, were, upon very reasonable ground, justified in thinking the place secure from every attack.

Moniteur.

From the Whitehall Evening Post, Sep 12.

State of Politics for this week.

The political intelligence received from the continent in the course of this week, unfolds the different views of the powers concerned in settling the great question of indemnities, and confirms us in the opinion before expressed, that a considerable time must yet elapse ere

GERMANY

will be able to disengage herself from the labyrinths in which the arms and the politics of the French have involved her.

The death of the

ELECTOR OF COLOGNE,

appears to have given a new stimulous to the cupidity of the principal powers. Prussia has long coveted the territory of Cologne, and still more the Bishopric of Muntser, which separated the Prussian States in Westphalia from one another. The chapters of the three ecclesiastical electorates have at all times been devoted to the House of Austria, which they considered as the natural support of the Catholic religion in the empire and which was indeed the most powerful bulwark it could have. Prussia could therefore entertain no doubt that the choice of the Chapter of Cologne would again fall upon a Prince of the House of Austria; and although a great number of the Members of the Chapter of Munster were devoted to the House of Prussia, it had nevertheless the same result to apprehend from an election, because the fear of being *secularized*, as several bishoprics were at the peace of Westphalia, could not fail of determining this Chapter, like that of Cologne, to appoint a prince who might afford them a powerful support. These considerations, and the fear that

AUSTRIA

would avail itself to the influence of the new Elector to delay or to embarrass the porjected secularizations, determined the cabinet of Berlin to endeavor to prevent the nomination of a new prince to Cologne and Munster. Accordingly M. Von Dohm, a diplomatic character, whom Prussia has employed to carry into execution several of her plans of ambition, had frequent communications from Hildesheim, where he was resident with the Chapters of Munster and Cologne; but the Cabinet of Berlin, not finding in them the dispositions which it had hoped, determined to throw aside the mask, and its envoy at Vienna, therefore made the declaration to that court, which was inserted in our last paper. M. Von Dohm presented at the same time to the chapter of the Bishoprick of Munster an official note, in substance the same, though less authoritative in style, which, while it maintains some regard to politeness towards the people whom his Prussian majesty intends shall become his subjects, is, nevertheless, sufficiently explicit for the noble prelates to be certain that they will be compelled to submit to the force of the king of Prussia, if they do not yield to his requisitions. In order to leave no room for doubt on the subject, part of the Russian troops who occupy Hanover, have been sent into the bishopric of Munster, while other troops are on their march from the environs of Berlin to succeed them. This menacing attitude of

PRUSSIA

after so many obscure intrigues, has added great embarrassment to the house of Austria, who, it appears, had already accepted the offer which the chapters of Cologne and Munster had made of nominating the archduke Anthony to the electorate. Vienna will, therefore, have the disgrace and the disadvantage of retracting before Berlin, or else must be exposed to a rupture with that rival power whose military means have been increasing by inaction and neutrality. Prussia would, besides, be supported by

FRANCE,

who, we may expect, will make a declaration on the subject similar to that which the former has made at Vienna, at Ratisbon, and at Munster, at the same moment. The emperor and the diet being both of them called upon not to authorize the new elector, and this election not being valid without such an authority, it seems difficult for Austria to escape from the dilemma either of losing the advantage of seeing that electorate again return to its house, or of coming to an open rupture with Prussia. There is some reason to believe, that in such critical circumstances his Imperial majesty will adopt neither of these extremities, but will endeavor previously to ascertain the intentions of

RUSSIA,

and will even negociate at Paris. We cannot help comparing, however, this *most gracious expectation and desire*, of Prussia, in respect to the chapter of the Bishopric of Munster, with its most *gracious seizure* of the

ELECTORATE OF HANOVER;

and observing that Prussia, by thus acting upon the French plan of doing what it pleases with other States, may, in the end, perhaps, endanger itself; for republican manners, thus uncerimoniously adopted, as they must be degrading in the eyes of its own subjects, may lead to a republican *reformation*.

The Convention between the French Government and the Pope, which has been ratified, though the terms of the agreement are not yet published, must be a most interesting document, as it is of vast importance to the internal situation of France. We should imagine that the aim of Buonaparte in admitting the authority of

THE POPE

to be in any manner interposed, must have been to adjust the differences and animolities respecting the legal authority and sacredness of the present ministers of religion which have been the source of infinite disquietude and even bloodshed. It is scarcely credible, however, that the First Consul can have established any new alliance between the

CHURCH AND STATE;

a measure so repugnant to his policy, and to a form of Government, the opinions inspired and fostered by which are incompatible with hierarchy. There must have been great difficulty in settling an affair in which the demands of the pontiff would naturally be such as it was the policy of the republic to oppose.

The Treaty of Peace between

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL,

which has at length been published, does not appear to have been yet acted upon; for though the second article stipulates that the British ships *in general* are to be excluded from the Portuguese ports, and the treaty was concluded on the 6th of June, and ratified ten days afterwards; our ships have been entering the Tagus, and departing at perfect liberty during the whole of last month. This curious State paper shews that the doctrine of *natural limits* has been embraced by Spain, in imitation of her *faithful* allies, and is otherwise illustrative of the folly of the Spanish minister, but we cannot consider it of any consequence.

From a variety of circumstances that have taken place this week, there is good reason to suppose that something important and decisive in the proceedings of this country may shortly be expected. If we may judge from the prepartions which are every where making, it appears to be the belief of ministers, that Buonaparte is inclined to strengthen some inadmissible demand, by making some desperate effort. Though little of this purpose has been suffered to transpire in the French papers, yet much may be gathered from the address of the

PREFECT OF ANGIERS.

To such language, however, the only answer required is, that Englishmen will ever be found at their proper post. They place every reliance on the justice of their cause, and in the wisdom of their government. They are convinced, that if the negociation has been prolonged, the delay must have arisen from unjustifiable demands on the part of the enemy. And if these demands should extend to more than can with honour or safely be given—if they are sustained by any hostile menace—then no nation on earth knows better than the British how to meet that menace with firmness, with spirit, and with determination.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 10.

Extract of a letter from Captain Barron, commander of the United States ship Philadelphia, dated off Gibraltar, August 21, 1801.

"I received a few days past, a letter from a number of American masters who had been captured and carried into the Spanish part of Algesiras, under pretence of a blockaded port, in which state they declared Gibraltar, although they have a few gun-boats, which occasionally the vessels in the bay, and capture less neutrals. On receipt of their sent a boat on shore, with a letter to the mander of the vessels (who resides representing that the Americans of the blockade of Gibraltar, could not be subject to seizure, and that object, generally, in going to that port, to gain information (or convoy) them against the Tripolines.

"I also directed the officer charged this business, to make enquiry the conveniency of watering and refreshments; procuring those articles Barbary is inconvenient, and attended danger. The letter was replied to by judge of the admiralty (a translation I not been able to complete, consequently not enclose it) but the substance is, that causes now depending should be attended impartially, and that no vessels had been condemned that had not on board goods signed to Gibraltar. He would lay before the King my letter respecting the purport for which the Americans were generally going to Gibraltar."

By the schooner Park, Farley, arrived at Norfolk on the 30th ult. from Antigua, we learn, that they are in hourly expectation of 5000 troops from England, for the avowed purpose of attacking the island of Guadaloupe.

An Antigua paper received by the above vessel, also mentions the arrival of a vessel at Martinique, direct from Gibraltar—letters by her from officers under the command of General Hutchinson, state the unlimited surrender of Alexandria, and the capture of two French and one Spanish line of battle ships, several frigates, transports, storeships, bomb-ketches, and other vessels.

Lexington, (Ken.) *November* 6.

By a gentleman just from the South side of Green river, we have received information, that three Indians who murdered a White Man on the Ohio some time since, have been delivered up to the commanding officer at Wilkinsonville, by the nation to which they belonged.

The circumstances attending the murder, are thus related: The White Man and three Indians, had agreed to cross the Ohio together, and in moving some drift at the ferry, one of the Indians discovered a nest of *Yellow Jacketts*, and attempted to put the White Man on the nest; but he proved too strong for the Indian, put him on it, when he received several stings. After crossing the river and going a short distance, the White Man being before, two of the Indians shot him through the body. They took his horse and clothes, which excited suspicion on their arrival at home; and being charged, the third Indian related the circumstances, upon which they were all taken and delivered up as above.

On the 29th of September last, the boat Nancy, for New-Orleans, commanded by Mr. William Patterson, was lost in the Mississippi, about 60 miles above the Chickasaw bluffs, by striking a log, which broke off two planks from the bottom—She sunk immediately, with all the loading, consisting of cordage.

None of the hands were lost.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, *November* 20, 1801.

The Editor of this Gazette is sorry to have occasion so frequently to request those in arrears for subscription, to make payment.—His patience and forbearance will soon be exhausted unless a more prompt attention is paid to his requests, and, however disagreeable, he will be under the necessity of resorting to compulsive measures with those who do not speedily discharge their accounts. The Editor still wishes to believe, that this inattention to his requests is more owing to forgetfulness than a determination not to pay, therefore, with a view to give every one a fair chance, he will wait until the FIRST *of* JANUARY, 1802, *after that time, those who know themselves to be in arrears, will do well to keep a good look out.*

Terms of Subscription for the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.——*Two Dollars a year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of Six months, if demanded.* [*When sent by post the postage must be paid in addition, at the Post-Office where the papers are left.*]

ADVERTISEMENTS—*not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and every continuance after* 25 *Cents.—Those of a greater length in proportion.*

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WISE COUNSELS.

The following extract from Judge Rush's excellent charge to the grand Jury of the county of Lancaster, deserves the attentive perusal of every friend to the rising generation.

"IT has long been my opinion, that relaxation of domestic authority is one of the most alarming symptoms both of the degeneracy and dangerous situation of our country. Parents and masters seem to have abandoned all controul over those that Providence has placed under their care and guardianship.—They seem totally indifferent both as to the company and hours they keep, and the places they frequent. The reins being thus thrown loose upon bad propensities, it is no wonder they take the shortest road to destruction, and hasten to taverns. Depend upon it gentlemen, it is a serious truth, tho' not often heard in courts of justice, that we are responsible to Heaven, not only for our own actions, but in some degree for the actions of those who may be influenced by our example or authority. If we permit our children to do as they please—to frequent what company they please—and to keep what hours they please, nothing can be expected, but that our country, ere long will swarm with a race of beings, that neither fear God nor regard man. Such are the incaloulable advantages of discipline over young persons, that I have often thought (religion and a future state out of the question) it would be the height of wisdom to compel them to keep the most exact hours, to oblige them to a regular attendance on the public institutions of christianity, to confine them to their own homes on Sunday, at least some portion of that day, and in various instances of a similar nature, to restrain them, if it were only to impress them with habits of early subordination to private authority, in order to lay a proper foundation of obedience to public government and the laws of the land. Certainly much depends upon the influence of parents and masters, to remedy the evils arising from the multiplicity of our taverns. It is in their power to restrain their children and servants, and they are bound to do it, by the strongest considerations that can actuate the human breast. A regard to their own peace and repose beyond the grave, and the future happiness of their country, equally require it at their hands."

From the New-York Gazette.

On Constitutions of Government.

SINCE there is so much said, and that not without reason, about the late violations of the Constitution, it may not be amiss to offer a thought or two on Constitutions of Government in general.

In my opinion, too much dependence has been placed on them, and their utility has been too highly rated. They ought never to consist of more than some general principles; according to which the Government should be organized. It is impossible, by particular clauses, to provide for every exigency, and, by any declarations, to prevent the misconstructions and encroachments of ambitious and designing men. While a people continue virtuous, they will be free and happy; when they become generally corrupt, they will not retain their freedom, whatever may be the original constitution of their government. If the people, in the exercise of their right of election, commit the management of their affairs to weak or wicked men, no bill of rights, no written form of government will preserve their liberties. What was intended as a safeguard becomes the mean of their destruction. Some ambigious expression in the Constitution, or some apparent necessity, or some pretence of the public good, is seized and made the occasion of measures which prove finally ruinous.

Can there be any words more plain, and which more precisely convey an idea than these in the Constitution of the United States? "The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate." If these words are construed to mean, that the President may make vacancies of his mere pleasure, no part of the Constitution is safe, and it is worse than nothing. It is impossible to conceive of a construction more absurd, more daring, and more alarming than this.

It is said, that the first Congress determined the right to remove from office to exist in the Executive alone? What is this to the purpose? The Congress neither determined, nor could they, that the President alone had a right to *appoint*. The Constitution expressly requires "the advice and consent of the Senate." The meaning of the Congress, beyond all controversy, was, that the President in very urgent cases which might happen, such as inability or delinquency, might remove, and fill up the place, until the next meeting of the Senate. I venture to pronounce, that no one meant that the President might wait for a recess of the Senate, and then sweep away the old officers for no reason but his own whim and caprice, or thought that any man would be found in this country so daring and shameless.

The power given to the President by the Constitution, is "the power to *fill up* all vacancies that *may happen* during the recess of the Senate." Congress by their construction, neither have, nor can they vest the power of *appointment* in the President alone. This power Mr. Jefferson has exercised; for it is adding insult to injury to say, that he will submit these appointments to the Senate at their next meeting.

He may laugh at their "advice and consent." He may address them in substance (for I cannot attend to the "felicities" of expression) thus: "Gentlemen, you may do as you please. You may negative Osgood, Gelston, Bishop, and whom your wisdom thinks fit, but whenever your backs are turned, *I will correct the procedure*; I will put them whipstitch in again.

What are Constitutions worth, when the plainest words are thus misconstrued? They are snares and traps. Will we have the Constitution altered? Better this, than trample on the one we have. Do you, Americans, wish that your President should have the power of a *Monarch?* Say so, and let us not be betrayed into this under the shadow of our present Constitution. Some of you have assumed the name of *Republicans*. Let us honestly know what you mean by the name. Are you about to deceive us by this artifice? We have seen what is called Republicanism in France, end in despotism. If mankind have not "found Angels in the form of kings to govern them" they have found in all ages, those calling themselves Republicans, tyranizing like Devils over them. Some of us begin to be alarmed. It is high time to awake; and to be jealous, lest in the shop of pretended Republicanism, fetters are forging to bind us to all generations.

MENTOR.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY,

From letters of Madam Dumontier.

IN the country, last year, says Madam de Montier, I was in company with a good friar, eighty years of age, from whom I had the following story:—

"About forty years ago he was sent for to a highwayman to prepare him for death.—They shut him up in a small chapel, with the malefactor, and while he was making every effort to excite him to repentance, he perceived the man was absorbed in thought, and hardly attended to his discourse. My dear friend, said he, do you reflect that in a few hours you must appear before your Almighty Judge; what can divert your attention from an affair of such importance!—True, father, returned the malefactor, but I cannot divest myself of an idea that you have it in your power to save my life.—How can I possibly effect that? rejoined the friar; and even supposing I could, should I venture to do it, and thereby give you an opportunity of accumulating your crimes?—If that be all that prevents you, replied the malefactor, you may rely on my word; I have beheld the rack too near to again expose myself to its torments. The friar acted as you and I should have done in a similar situation, he yielded to the impulse of compassion, and it only remained to contrive the means of his escape. The chapel where they were, was lighted by one small window near the top, fifteen feet from the ground. "You have only, said the criminal, to set your chair on the altar, which we can remove to the foot of the wall, and if you will get upon it, I can reach the top by the help of your shoulders. The friar consented to this manoeuvre, and having replaced the altar, which was portable, he seated himself quietly in his chair.—About three hours, the executioner, who began to grow impatient, knocked at the door, and asked the friar what had become of the criminal. He must have been an angel, replied he, cooly, for by the faith of a priest, he went out through that window. The executioner, who found himself a loser by this account, inquired if he was laughing at him, and ran to inform the judges. They repaired to the chapel where our good man was sitting, who, pointing to the window, assured them, upon his conscience, that the malefactor flew out at it; and that, supposing him an angel, he was going to recommend himself to his protection; that moreover, if he was criminal, which he could not suspect, after what he had seen, he was not obliged to be his guardian. The magistrates could not preserve their gravity at this good man's sang froid, and after wishing a pleasant journey to the culprit, went away.

Twenty years after, this friar travelling over the Ardennes, lost his way, just as the day was closing; a kind of peasant accosted him, and, after examining him very attentively, asked him whither he was going, and told him the road he was travelling was a very dangerous one; if you will follow me, he added, I will conduct you to a farm at no great distance, where you may pass the night in safety. The friar was much embarrassed; the curiosity visible in the man's countenance excited his suspicions; but considering that if he had a bad design towards him, it was impossible to escape, he followed him with trembling steps. His fear was not of long duration, he perceived the farm which the peasant had mentioned, and as they entered, the man, who was the proprietor of it, told his wife to kill a capon, with some of the finest chickens in the poultry yard, and to welcome his guest with the best cheer. While supper was preparing, the countryman re-enteaed, followed by eight children, whow he thus addressed; My children, pour forth your grateful thanks to this good friar; had it not been for him, you would not have been here, nor I either; he saved my life. The friar instantly recollected the features of the speaker, and recognised the thief, whose escape he had favoured. The whole family loaded him with caresses and kindness; and when he was alone with the man, he enquired how he came to be so well provided for. I kept my word with you, said the thief, and resolved to lead a good life in future. I begged my way hither, which is [illegible] native country, and engaged in the service of the master of this farm; gaining his favour by my fidelity and attachment to his interest, he gave me his only daughter in marriage. God has blessed my endeavours; I have amassed a little wealth, and I beg you will dispose of me and all that belongs to me; I shall now die content, since I have seen and been able to testify my gratitude towards my deliverer. The friar told him he was well repaid for the service he had rendered him, by the use to which he had devoted the life he had preserved. He would not accept of any thing as a recompence, but could not refuse to stay some days with the countryman, who treated him like a prince. This good man then obliged him to make use at least, of one of his horses to finish his journey, and never quitted till he had traversed the dangerous roads that abound in those parts.

Jeremiah Barker & Co.

Have just received, and are now opening a neat and handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS,

suitable for the present and approaching Season, which they are determined to sell, as usual, at the most reduced prices.

Pittsburgh, 17th November, 1801.

N. B. They continue to keep a very handsome assortment of MILL and CROSS CUT SAWS of the best quality.

ISAAC GREGG,

Has just received at his Store in Market Street, a fresh supply of

NEW GOODS,

well adapted to the present and approaching season, among which are, a well chosen assortment of the best London Superfine BROADCLOTHS, SECOND CLOTHS, &c. also, CHINTZES, and CALICOES of the most handsome and newest figures, which he will dispose of at the lowest prices.

Pittsburgh, 18th November, 1801.

N. B. The highest price will be allowed for good Beeswax, Peltries, Country Linnen, &c.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

LONDON, *September* 15.

A LETTER is said to have been received in town from Munster, dated the evening of the 4th instant, which states, that notwithstanding the strong remonstrances of Prussia and France, the election of a prince bishop had taken place that day, and that all the votes were united in favour of the archduke Anthony, the emperor's brother.—The letter observes, that Count Westphalen, the imperial commissioner, had arrived at Munster previously to the election, charged with communicating to the chapter the emperor's acknowledgements, and announcing that the archduke had already taken the first ecclesiastical orders, and was preparing to receive the others which were necessary to qualify him for his new dignity.

Should this statement be true, the election would in all probability involve the emperor in a serious dispute with the cabinets of Berlin and the Thuilleries.

Tuesday a privy council was held at Dublin castle before his excellency, when a proclamation was directed to be issued, requiring the inhabitants of the maritime counties of Ireland, upon notice given by the general commanding each district, to drive their cattle and stock into the interior of the country.

HAMBURGH, *September* 11.

A rumour has prevailed here for several days, that England has refused to deliver up the Danish West-India islands, till Denmark shall indemnify the city of Hamburgh for all the expences it sustained in consequence of the late unprovoked invasion. England is also said to have demanded the dismissal of Prince Charles of Hesse from his dignity of Danish Field Marshall and Commander in Chief.

Letters from Petersburgh, of the 25th ult. bring a variety of details, from which it plainly appears that Citizen Duroc has been totally unsuccessful in his mission, and that he is not to go to the coronation at Moscow.—Though vested with the powers of a French ambassador, he was obliged to advertise himself among the list of other adventurers, who intended to quit the capital of Russia.—In this public notice, he assumes the title of "Citizen Duroc, adjutant of the First Consul, Buonaparte."

BOSTON, *November* 6.

Capture of a Tripoline Cruizer.

Extract of a letter from Com. Dale, commanding a squadron of frigates in the service of the United States, to Mr. Gavino, American Consul in Gibraltar, dated "Malta, August 19.

"I am happy to inform you, that Mr Sterrit, in the schr. Enterprize, of 12 guns and 90 men, fell in with one of the Tripoline cruizers, off this island. She mounted 24 guns and 80 Men. He took her after an action of 3 hours, killed 20 of her men, and wounded 30. Not a man hurt on board the Enterprize.—The Bey's cruizer's have not taken any of our vessels as yet."

The frigates Essex and Philadelphia sailed from Malaga the 13th September, to join the Commodore off Tripoli. All the frigates were in want of provisions, and there was none to be had at Malaga, or Gibraltar. It was expected the Commodore would leave a frigate to blockade Tripoli, and repair himself to Gibraltar, for provisions, &c.

The frigate George Washington, with the ship Peace and Plenty, arrived at Gibraltar September 19, and sailed for Algiers the 21st, intending to stop at Malaga for water. Brig Levant of Boston, and Susan of Baltimore, sailed in company with the frigate. The Tripoline admiral and the brig were still at Gibraltar, dismantled, and deserted by their crews.

It was reported at Gibraltar, that the plague had again appeared in Spain; in consequence of which a quarantine of 5 days was laid on all vessels from Spain. The King of Spain was very ill.

NORFOLK, November 5.

Our London, Glasgow and French papers, up to the 19th September, received yesterday by different arrivals, contain no very interesting matter; Flags of truce still continue to go and come between Dover and Calais, without the least hint transpiring in the London or Paris papers as to the contents of the dispatches they carry. The Stocks, at both places, have, for some time past, been very steady, which inclines a belief, that the Propositions for Peace are, at least, favorably received by those in power. There is no truth in the report of Pitt's taking the reins of the British government; or, of the surrender of Alexandria, which seems to hold out, *boldly*. From a late Proclamation, in Ireland, we find the government much in fear of a descent by the San Culottes on that country.

By the French papers we find the invasion of England much talked of. De Winter's fleet is nearly ready for sea. Gen. Lasnes, Bounaparte's relation, is arrived at Dunkirk to concert measures with admiral Neilly.—Admiral Troville remains at Boulogne; and the French admiral Truguet has taken the command of the Spanish fleet at Cadiz.

GEORGE-TOWN, *November* 13.

APPOINTMENTS

By the President of the United States.

Dr. THOMAS TUDOR TUCKER, of South-Carolina. Treasurer of the United States, in the room of Samuel Meredith, resigned.

CHARLES COX, of Pennsylvania, to be Commercial Agent at Dunkirk.

WILLIAM PATTERSON, of New-York, to be Commercial Agent at L'Orient.

We understand that John F. Mercer, Esq. is Elected Governor of the State of Maryland.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 13.

We learn, that the frigate Essex, Captain Bainbridge, attempting to get into a small port in Spain, and finding it necessary to procure a pilot, dispatched a boat with an officer for the purpose. The boat was fired on by the Spanish forts and compelled to return. Soon after, the Essex came to anchor and capt. B. demanded satisfaction for the insult offered to the flag of the United States, which was refused him. Three of his lieutenants were walking on shore and were grossly insulted by a number of Spanish officers, an equal number of whom received a note requesting satisfaction, which they, in a dastardly manner, refused.

LANDS FOR SALE,

Of First Rate Quality, PATENTED.

200 acres in Crawford county, on the east bank of French creek, about 4 miles below Meadville. It is esteemed one of the most valuable tracts of land on French creek.

In the First Donation District.

No. 153, 200 acres—Situate about one mile west of the mouth of Muddy creek.

No. 158, 200 acres—Being one and an half tract east of the mouth of Muddy creek, and about 4 miles west of Bartel Laffer's, on the Franklin road.

No. 170, 200 acres—Situate about two miles west of the Franklin road, and one tract north of the Depreciation and Donation line, adjoining an extensive settlement.

No. 1757, 200 acres—Situate one tract from the western boundary of the state, and two from the south line of the district, in the vicinity of a settlement on Beaver creek.

Second Donation District.

No. 41, 250 acres—Situate on the state road from Pittsburgh to Franklin, about one mile and an half north of Slippery-rock creek.

No. 179, 250 acres—Situate on the south boundary of the district, and the 5th survey from the state line, bounded north by settled lands of James M'Williams, Francis M'Farland and others, on the Mahoning branch of Beaver creek.

No. 1794, 200 acres—Situate one tract from the western boundary of the state, and four west of No. 179.

Third Donation District.

No. 647, 200 acres—In Mercer county, on waters of Shenango creek, 5 surveys east of the western boundary of the district, and one from the north line thereof.

Sixth Donation District.

No. 1196, 200 acres—Situate in Crawford county, one tract west of the south east corner of the Donation surveys, and adjoining settled lands on Oil creek.

No. 1209, 200 acres—Situate near Mr. Plumer's on the state road from Franklin to Waterford.

Seventh Donation District.

No. 1481, 200 acres—Situate on waters of Woodcock creek, Crawford county, about two miles east of the settlement.

Tenth Donation District.

No. 240, 200 acres—East of Waterford, on the waters of French creek.

Depreciation Lands.

In District No. 4, commonly called Cunningham's District.

No. 39, 40, and 41—Situate adjoining, and each containing 235 acres 135 perches. They are within one mile of the Allegheny river, and about of Pittsburgh.

No. 42, adjoining No. 41—Containing 306 acres and 58 perches, bounded on one corner by the Allegheny river, and including the mouth of Deer creek.

No. 91 and 92, adjoining on waters of Deer creek, each containing 235 acres, & 125 perches.

No. 97, 98, and 99—Situate on the west branch of Deer creek, adjoining, and each containing the same quantity as the preceding, from ½ to 2 miles of the Allegheny river.

No. 100 and 101—On the bank of the Allegheny river below Bull creek. No. 100, contains 232 acres and 152 perches, and No. 101, 214 acres and 131 perches.

No. 104 and 105—Situate adjoining on the east branch of Deer creek, each containing 212 acres and 40 perches.

No. 106—Containing 212 acres and 40 perches, on the same waters, adjoining No. 105.

No. 107—Contains 212 acres and 40 perches, on the same waters, and adjoins No. 106.

No. 131, 132, and 133—Situate adjoining on Deer creek and Coal run, each containing 269 acres and 69 perches.

In District No. 5, commonly called Elder's District.

Nos.	27	acres 257	1-10th	mouth of
	28	296	3-4	Buffaloe ck.
	30	259	2-5	
	31	215	7-10	
	32	259	4-5	
	33	235	4-5	
	38	269	4-5	
	39	256	4-5	
	40	256	4-5	
	41	256	4-5	
	42	254	7-10	
	45	213	2-10	
	46	245	2-10	
	56	259	2-5	
	79	219	1-10	
	80	239	1-10	
	149	253	8-10	
	249	201	7-10	
	246	230	3-10	
	220	203	9-10	
	272	203	9-10	

The above Twenty one tracts are situate on Buffaloe creek and Limestone run, convenient to the Allegheny river—are generally of the first quality, well watered and timbered.

Unquestionable titles will be made for all the above described Lands, and liberal credit given for the purchase money of the greater part.—Apply to THOMAS COLLINS, Attorney at law, Pittsburgh. November 9, 1801.

Preparing for the Press, and speedily will be Published, The

REPUBLICAN BEACON;

Or, Memoirs and Political Lucubrations of

Alexander Fowler, Esq.

a Brigadier General of the Pennsylvania Militia, formerly an Officer in the British King's 18th, or Royal Irish Regiment of Foot, in which British Tyranny will be displayed in a variety of instances.

EPITOME OF THE CONTENTS.

THESE Memoirs contain miscellaneous pieces wrote during the Revolutionary War, and published in the American and English papers—Letters to and from General Fowler whilst a British Officer, on the views and policy of the British Cabinet—His persecution at Boston in 1775, by General Gage, the British Commander in Chief, for daring to announce his Political principles—A charge preferred against him by a combination of Sycophants, for declaring at Philadelphia in 1775, "THAT HE WAS DETERMINED TO RESIGN HIS COMMISSION, SOONER THAN DRAW HIS SWORD AGAINST THE INJURED AMERICANS"—His Trial on this Charge—His Treatment during this Inquisitorial Trial, and the eventual effects thereof—He retires from the King's service, and embarks at Boston for England—His conduct whilst there—He institutes a suit in London, by the advice of the celebrated Serjeant Glynne, against General Gage, for a malicious Prosecution—Damages laid at FIVE THOUSAND GUINEAS—The Event—He settles his private affairs in England, and takes an emphatic farewell of his Native Country—He arrives in France, and waits upon the American Commissioners—He embarks from Nanta, and arrives in America—His Address to Congress—His infirmities rendering him unable to take an active part against the British invaders, he is appointed by Congress to the confidential Office of Auditor of the Western Department—His conduct therein—Concluding with some Observations on the Conduct of General B—— alias the Big Moon, who is eventually charged by the Citizens of Pittsburgh with a long list of Oppressions, and removed from the Command of the Department, in which business General Fowler became the ostensible Prosecutor in behalf of the People.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING withdrawn from the turpitude of the times, and the prattling of politics to a small farm, I had determined that the evening of my life should have been spent in retirement, but the clamours of party spirit, and calumnies of faction, has roused me from this determination. Dragged forward by the wickedness of some, and the weakness of others, I have been compelled to submit my conduct during the revolutionary war, to the investigation of my fellow citizens, which I flatter myself can never be imputed by the liberal as the effects of either vanity or self-interest, when it must appear evident to all, that compulsion is the cause. But methinks I hear some exclaim.—Is not this General Fowler an Englishman? True. Was he not an officer in the British King's service? Granted. From whence then springs his resentment to his native country. I will tell you, my fellow citizens. I never opposed the views of my country, until those views became repugnant to the spirit of the constitution, and the inherent rights of mankind. Nay, I went further—I opposed my own interest, when that interest, secluded candour and integrity, and I indignantly spurned the honors of my profession, when those honors became the recompence of servility, and were to be purchased by oppression and injustice. Curse on the wealth and honor gained by such means! Compared with its possession poverty is splendor, and a cabbin * becomes more honorable than a palace.

The parade of garrisons, and din of arms, having been my academy from an early period of my life until the meredian of it, is ill-calculated for study; and attic diction, fine turned periods, and polished numbers, are as seldom the production as the pride of an Old Soldier; but to Republicans plain dealing sounds best, and the disinterested honest man who has openly pursued a fair name, requires neither the pen of a Pope, nor the pencil of an Angelo, to embellish or put a gloss on his actions. My conduct and sufferings for the cause of American Independence, shall be pourtrayed in honest home spun language flowing spontaneously from the heart, for a plain story requires little art, and recorded facts admit of no embellishment.

However, I here beg leave to apprise my fellow citizens, that on the perusal of the REPUBLICAN BEACON, it will not be found that my services to my King and Country, long and faithful as they were, procured me a pension at court—that my principles put money in the funds—or that my integrity annexed a slave to my retinue; but these are laurels which if ambition and avarice cannot envy, honest men will not condemn; for during eighteen years that I served as an officer in the British King's service, I served with the consciousness of duty discharged to my country, and humanity to my fellow creatures; but my feelings not comporting with the dissolute, despotic views of a British cabinet, I retired from the service after an unheard of prosecution, on the 9th day of October, 1775, not however like the warriors of the East loaded with the spoils and plunder of the industrious, but in the pride of honorable poverty, maimed and loaded with oppression for conduct that merited a better fate, and with the heart-felt consolation of having attended, in all situations, to the interest of my country, and the glory of having neglected my own.

As I cannot, I conceive, have a nobler Epitaph than the accusation the Royal Ruffians exhibited against me in 1775, I take this opportunity of recommending it to my executors, as such, requesting that it may be executed by William Cunningham, Stone cutter, in his best manner.

EPITAPH.

Here lies the body of Alexander Fowler, aged ——. He was born in Northumberland, in Great-Britain, and served as an Officer in his Country's service, from an early period of his life, until the meredian of it; but so much was he opposed to the claims of Great-Britain, over America, that he openly and indignantly declared, on the eve of the American Revolution, "That he was determined to resign his commission, sooner than draw his sword against the injured Americans." For which declaration, altho' he suffered a political martyrdom, he had no cause to regret, for America became Independent, and he enjoyed the pleasing consolation of living and dying a Free Man.

"Such in these moments, as in all the past,
Oh save my Country, Heaven! was his last."

The REPUBLICAN BEACON will be published by subscription, and as soon as such a number of subscriptions are received as will defray the expence of publication, the work will be struck off on good paper and a handsome type.—The price to subscribers will be One Dollar.

Subscriptions are received at Mr. Scull's Printing Office, John Wilkins, Esq. Andrew Richardson, Esq. Samuel Jones, Esq. Recorder, Mr. Thomas Bracken, and Mr. Henderson, Pittsburgh—Ephraim Jones, Esq. late Sheriff; Captain George Robinson, Major Joseph Ashton, and John Fowler, Esq. Pine township; Samuel Findley, Esq. Samuel Cunningham, Esq. and Abdiel M'Clure, Esq. Butler county; John Littleford, Esq. Mercer county; George Fowler, Franklin; David Mead, Esq. and Doctor Kennedy, Meadville; Thomas Rees, Esq. and Col. Forster, Presqu'isle; Jonathan Coulter, Esq. and William Plummer, Esq. Beaver; Col. Thomas Stokely, and Mr. John Purviance, Washington; Mr. Sterling Johnston, M'Kee's Port; Colonel Bayard and Col. M'Farland, Elizabeth Town; Andrew Monroe, Esq. Canonsburgh; Col. H. Noble, and George Vallandigham, Noblesburgh; Col. John Sproat, Beaver county; Colonel Bernard Gilleland, Butler county; Col. Robert Reed, Mercer county; Col. Martin, Peters creek.

* General Fowler resides now in the evening of his life in a Cabbin. His principles taught him to be satisfied with little, and to be content under a clapboard roof. He enjoys good health, and continues conscientiously scrupulous in his politics, and sooner than depart an iota from what he thinks just and right he would submit to live on a barren glade.

Just published and for sale at this Office,

An ALMANACK,

For the year 1802.

Country Storekeepers and others may be supplied at 50 Cents per dozen.

October 15, 1801.

GABRIEL DUBAC,

Has just received and opened for Sale, at his Store in Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets, a handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Together with

GROCERIES

of the best quality, which he will sell on very moderate terms.

Pittsburgh, October 22, 1801.

A ROBBERY

Committed on the night of the 16th instant—FIFTEEN WATCHES, two of which have gold cases; one with an enamelled brass outside case and brass back; one the case thickened with gold—both French make.

Several of the Silver Watches are of Rawe's make London; one of Dublin make, maker's name Store: one Watch shews the day of the month through a hole in the face.

Several are double Silver cased Watches of English make—the single cased Watches are French.

Any person discovering the Thief or Robber and securing him in any Jail, or brings him to Pittsburgh, shall receive the sum of

Twenty Dollars;

besides reasonable expences, by me

JOHN PARKER,
Watchmaker, Pittsburgh.

October 16, 1801.

WANTED,

A QUANTITY *of good sound* BARLEY *fit for making Beer Malt, for which a generous price will be given. Apply to the subscriber in Market Street, Pittsburgh.*

JAMES TEAMAN, Baker.

August 28, 1801. tf

N. B. A person who understands making Malt and brewing Beer, will meet with good encouragement, by applying as above.

NEW FALL GOODS.

William Woods & C

Have just received at their Store opposite Court House, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE

well adapted to the present and approaching season, which they are determined to sell low for cash or approved of country produce.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1801.

JAMES BERTHOUD,

WATER STREET,
Near Henderson's Ferry,
Wholesale and Retail.

Besides the different kinds of Goods mentioned in the last Advertisement, he has just received a general assortment of

Cloths, Cloathings, Plains,

Blankets, Cotton and Linnen Checks, Flannels, Cotton and Worsted Stockings, Silk Umbrellas, Writing Paper, &c.

A supplement of

Groceries, Queensware, &c.

Pittsburgh, September 15, 1801.

For Sale, at the Printing Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, (Price, Five Dollars)

READ'S DIGEST

Of all such Acts of Assembly of Pennsylvania as concern the Commonwealth at large; to which is added, an Appendix, containing a variety of Precedents, (adapted to the foregoing acts) for the use of Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Attornies and Conveyancers.

July 16, 1801.

☞ Subscribers may be supplied with the Books.

This Day is Published,

And may be had of

ZADOK CRAMER,

by the Gross, Dozen or Single,

An Almanack, for 1802,

CONTAINING, besides a variety of miscellaneous matter, a Synopsis of the inhabitants, Buildings, Trades, Professions, Manufactories, &c. in the Town and vicinity of Pittsburgh, the Census of the United States, &c. To which will also be added, for those who chuse to purchase, the Constitution of the United States.

Price, per Dozen, with the Constitution, One Dollar, single Twelve and an half Cents—without, 50 Cents, single 5 Cents.

Pittsburgh.

NEW STORE.

Isaac Gregg,

IS just opening, in one of the front rooms of *Judge Brackenridge's* buildings, a few doors above Messrs. Barkers Store, a large and handsome assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

which he will dispose of at the most reduced prices; he will be happy in furnishing those of his former customers, and hopes that his conduct in business, will not only merit the approbation of his friends, but that of the public in general.

Pittsburgh, June 4, 1801.

N. B. The highest price will be allowed for all kind of Peltry, also, for Country Linen, and other articles of Country Produce.

CHEAP GOODS.

Scott & Trotter,

Have just received, and are now opening at their Store, corner of Market and Second Streets, an extensive and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HATS, CHINA, QUEENS, GLASS and TIN WARE, BAR IRON, STEEL, SALT, &c. &c. &c.—Which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash or approved country produce.

In the above assortment there is

Irish Linnens, Silks and warranted Boulting Cloths.

Pittsburgh, September 10, 1801.

FOR SALE,

The time of a smart and very active

Mulatto Girl,

one and twenty years old, and who has about seven years to serve. Apply to JAMES BERTHOUD, merchant, Water Street, near Henderson's ferry.

Pittsburgh, 24th September, 1801.

BLANKS.

Justices Summonses, Executions, &c. for sale at this Printing Office.